

SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARIES

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THE PERIODICAL AND THE READER

by

CHARLES CHRISTIE.

(Continued from p. 56)

Mr. Lionel McColvin, in a little book on reference published recently, while admitting freely the importance of this world of periodical literature, described it as a difficult, tiresome and unsatisfactory world in which to search, save in a few exceptional instances. But, of course, all reference is that in some degree. If the people who made indexes were the people who had to use them life would be simpler, but you, as librarians, know better than anyone how the labours of the indexer have made it a comparatively easy business to find one's way about the periodical literature of our own time. When we were very young there were the admirable work of Poole and the *Review of Reviews'* Index to Periodicals, and the indexing has gone on, year after year, under the auspices of one authority or another. Nowadays there is, of course, the Library Association's excellent *Subject Index to Periodicals* which continues the record — though with curious omissions — and makes readily accessible these great reservoirs of knowledge. Indexes, alas ! do not reveal all the secrets ! Perhaps some of the knowledgeable persons in this audience are aware of the whereabouts of the article on Jane Austen which Nicoll ascribed to Acton !

But you may say, if this indexing is so well done and it is comparatively easy to find one's way about, why be so solicitous about the preservation of cuttings ? I would answer, at the risk of a little repetition (1) that it may not be possible, in view of the scarcity in this country of sets of periodicals, to follow up the references ; (2) that many important periodicals commonly read are not indexed. For example the work of the brilliant group of people responsible for the literary criticism in *The Observer* finds no place in the Index. For practical purposes that is inaccessible for this country a few weeks after its appearance.* Then there is a mass of material in the indexed

* But then I believe no daily newspapers in Great Britain publish indexes save *The Times* and *The Glasgow herald*. In the United States the only newspaper publishing an index covering the news of the world is the *New York Times*.

periodicals which it is not practicable to index but which it is perfectly practicable to cut out and keep, editorial matter, correspondence, and so forth ; (3) there is the material appearing in the South African periodical press to which there is no available index of any kind. Much of it is of importance and worth keeping ; finally (4) there is a great difference between looking up something you remember vaguely, through a series of indexes, and going to the appropriate envelope in your collection for the material.

On this question of references and their accessibility I should like to have a word with some modern bibliographers. Why do so many of them omit details of uncollected contributions of importance which the subject of their bibliography has made to the periodical press ? They may argue that, technically, a bibliography is a description of books but this is not much of a plea. After all a bibliography that can be put together, as some of them seem to be, merely from an examination of the British Museum stock — if their compilers get so far — is a poor thing.

I hope the time is coming when it will be recognised that a bibliography has no pretence to completeness if the periodical references are not set out. Mr. Buxton Forman's admirable work on the bibliography of Meredith is a shining example of how it should be done and how, even in South Africa, it is possible to do it. But there are others. As the Cambridge University Press meditate a reprint of the bibliographical sections of the *Cambridge history of English literature*, perhaps they will give the question consideration.

It is curious that this subject, the periodical and its use, does not seem to present much attraction to people who write on matters of literary interest. At any rate singularly little has been written upon it. For one thing it does not fall within any of the broad divisions of literary analysis and study. I suppose it is not, strictly, a literary subject at all and its relations to literature are merely ancillary. Lamb dealt with it cursorily. Hazlitt, the indefatigable, had an article entitled *The Periodical Press* in *The Edinburgh Review* for May, 1823, but it is not one of his inspired performances. De Quincey touched upon and, as usual, adorned the topic. Writing of the newspaper press as a whole he is quoted as saying : "Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disinterred or restored to human admiration. Like the sea, it has swallowed treasures without end, that no diving bell will bring up again..."

Whether the matter published in the serious periodicals is as important and influential as it used to be in Hazlitt's day and De Quincey's is an interesting point. I think it can almost definitely be said that the articles which now find a place in the weeklies and monthlies are not of the old calibre. The type of mind that used to find employment in this form of journalism is not

attracted by it now, to the same extent. Perhaps politics or the practice of the law or work in the universities and the Civil Service is not quite as leisured an affair as it used to be and leaves little margin for serious reviewing. On the other hand there are now so many learned, or at any rate technical, societies publishing Transactions containing authoritative and specialized material with much of which great pains have been taken, that the balance is probably redressed. A writer with something to say and a reputation to make, used to seek the publicity afforded by the reviews, but nowadays the reading public is very much larger, so much larger that he is inclined to give up the attempt to influence it by popularizing his matter somewhat and printing it there. He often prefers to set his cap at the specialists, using as a medium the Transactions of the Society interested in his subject. But the man who wants to make some money — and we have it on high authority that nobody but a fool writes from any other motive ! — can secure the publication to-day of hastily-prepared matter that there would have been difficulty in placing thirty years ago. And yet, having said that, one has to admit quite freely that the English and Scottish provincial papers pay more attention to literary subjects than they ever did and print much material of value and importance ; that reviewing on the Scottish papers is as good as it ever was — and it has been maintained at a very high standard for at least a generation ; that the best of the London Sunday papers offer wide hospitality to literary ability ; that the leading articles even in specialist journals, like *The Economist* and *Nature*, are extraordinarily good and always repay attention whatever the reader's preoccupations ; that nobody could conceive of a periodical like the old *Saturday* — page after page of "solid" type on serious subjects — surviving in these crowded days.

Anyone writing on this subject must consciously or subconsciously owe something to the late Sir W. R. Nicoll, who accumulated much material for a history of the periodical literature of the last century but did not live to produce it. Such a history should be written and should be written soon, for any dependable record of the facts and authoritative identification of the contributors does not survive for very long. I am prepared to believe, on the authority of Mr. Saintsbury, that some of it would be dull ! When so intrepid and dauntless a reader says with playful exaggeration, that, "not even in the pursuit of knowledge", could he be tempted to plunge into such a dreary and unbuoyant *mare mortuum* as the periodical literature of the second quarter of the century, the amateur may be forgiven if he leaves the region unvisited. But, at least, there should be some adequate and consecutive record of the golden age of the serious review, the 'eighties and the 'nineties and the early years of this century. Dr. Donald Carswell and Mrs. Catherine Carswell, whose beneficent activities are so numerous that it is only a question of

time before we shall be following a convenient precedent and referring to them as "the Carswells," think that the period from 1865 to 1890 was the great period.* But 1890 is not late enough. The weekly review held an extraordinarily influential place in the life of the 'nineties and for some ten years after they closed.

A record is desirable which will bring out the facts in an interesting way, something on the lines of Dr. Marr's *Periodical essayists of the eighteenth century*. Everybody knows Sidney Smith's story of the beginnings of the *Edinburgh* but the beginnings of many other reviews must have been just as interesting. Who found the money and why? is always a question of interest. Who was the editor and what were his connexions and qualifications? Who were his contributors and what were his relations with them? How did his paper maintain its hold and lose its hold? How did it fare in times of crisis? — It does not need genius to impart interest to themes like these. Such writers as Hannay and Yates and Espinasse and Hunt — Espinasse was a great character — not only provide much material for a record but show how interesting it may be made. There are all sorts of fading or forgotten Lives and Letters that might be dredged profitably and the results supplemented with later information. Some of the work has been done. Probably it will be agreed that there is sufficient record of the history — at any rate of the early history — of *The Edinburgh Review* or *The Athenaeum*, for instance, and, probably, the *Quarterly* but, before the facts are quite forgotten, should we not have the story of *Bentley's Quarterly* and Lord Salisbury's connexion with it and the old *National Review* and Lady Byron, and a good deal more than Cardinal Gasquet has printed about Lord Acton's remarkable organ, the *Home and Foreign Review* and its curious end. Should there not be a fuller record of *The Saturday Review* and the influential Hutton-Townsend partnership in *The Spectator*? None of the three or four people who have written on that partnership has fully covered the facts. Should there not be some record, too, of those journals that have perished by the way? The mortality in our own time among the weekly reviews, due no doubt to the competition, on the literary side, of the newspapers, especially the Sunday papers, has been very severe. There should be an adequate record of gallant ventures like the *Pilot* under D. C. Lathbury, *Literature* under H. D. Traill, the *Speaker*, the *Nation*, the *National Observer* — though a good deal has been written about it — the *Saturday Westminster* and others.

The periodicals of the magazine type ought to find a place in the story. The mortality among them has been distressing. *Temple Bar*, *The English Illustrated*, *Longman's Magazine*, *The Magazine of Art*, *Macmillan's Maga-*

**The Nineteenth Century and After*, January, 1933.

zine,* *The Portfolio*, were conducted with great spirit for many years, but they languished and then faded out through imperfect sympathy with new developments or some vagary of public taste. They certainly did not deserve their fate. Some of them were nurseries of great literature. Apart from their specialist value a set of any of them will keep a household in good reading for many a winter. Half-a-dozen literary reputations might be built up out of a critical study of the *Edinburgh*, the greatest loss of recent years. Perhaps, though, the work of the *Edinburgh* was done. When all is said the conduct of a Review is a business, much like any other business, and a Review, no more than a business, can live on its traditions, and adaptation is a difficult art.

But — oblige me for a moment by supposing that Mr. Winston Churchill had taken command of the *Edinburgh*! Would it have failed?

There is always our old friend, the personal equation. It is a mistake to suppose that an influential Review has much influence in itself. It is the man — the E. L. Godkin, the Watts-Dunton, the J. L. Garvin — behind the paper who makes the paper and his character and ability determine its character and influence. The paper is not a forum, it is a pulpit. Instance after instance will occur to you where, on the withdrawal of an outstanding personality, the paper failed to hold its place and finally succumbed. Sometimes the succession of able men is maintained in a remarkable way. Perhaps I may instance the case of *The Spectator* and the sequence of Rintoul, Hunt (much the least able), Hutton-Townsend, Strachey, and Mr. Evelyn Wrench and the case of the *Revue des deux mondes* with Buloz, Brunetière, Francis Chalmers and M. René Doumic.

But these sequences are not common. Sometimes an editor has all the gifts, character, personality, a flair for what will interest his constituency, the right contributors, yet the paper fails. There was the *Pall Mall Gazette* with its Greenwood-Morley-Stead succession which failed with Sir Edward Cook. There was *Literature* which failed with *The Times* and that gifted man, H. D. Traill, behind it. People with literary equipment infinitely inferior to Cook and Traill have conducted highly successful Reviews. There was J. Douglas Cook, the first editor of *The Saturday Review*, James Knowles, the first editor of *The Nineteenth Century* and Buloz. These were rather commonplace people with strong commonsense. They were not literary people. You may think it an odd thing to say, but literary gifts are distinctly not an essential qualification for the successful conduct of a Review.

Then, when failure is manifest, there follows the tragedy of "incorporation", as they call it, and that is equivalent to extinction. The identity of the

* Miss Q.D. Leavis says that, at one time, *Macmillan* had nearly 90,000 subscribers with a reading public half the size of to-day's.

paper disappears, The new proprietary acquires such residual value as the copyright in the title and the matter published may possess — rarely an asset of much account — and the paper passes out of the lives of many people who had come to feel an affection for it. Middle-aged readers will remember the gap the disappearance of *The Athenæum* made.

The mortality rate of periodicals in South Africa is probably higher than the mortality rate elsewhere. Fortunately the larger libraries are alert and copies are carefully preserved, but the smaller libraries, too, should look after such things, if only as a measure of precaution. A few years after they have ceased publication, and they are a short-lived race as a rule, sets are very hard to get. It is perfectly certain that the Francis Edwards of the future will not catalogue sets of *The African monthly* or *The South African quarterly* or even *The South African bookman* as freely as, say, *The Cape monthly magazine*, is catalogued now. Sets of one or two of the Transvaal periodicals are already practically unobtainable and those interested in the preservation of such things are almost bound to be apprehensive. It is not as if they had their little hour and thereafter ceased to possess any importance. No support for that view can be got from literary history. They go on steadily shedding light on their day and generation and no serious inquirer can afford to neglect them. To show the interest taken in them elsewhere let me quote from *The Times literary supplement* of 19th May, 1932, a notice of Dr. L. N. Richardson's *History of early American magazines, 1741—1789*: "One cannot imagine a more exhaustive study of any subject than that which Dr. Richardson has here made of the beginnings of periodical literature in America. As the result of a research that truly deserves the epithet 'indefatigable' he has provided not only a detailed analysis of the contents of thirty-seven of these early magazines, but full particulars of the circumstances of their publication, together with a sufficient sketch of the history of the period to enable us to appreciate their influence on contemporary life and thought. Although most of them had small sales and were shortlived, and although their contents consisted largely of reprints from British magazines, their contribution to the growth of a native American literature was by no means negligible. Perhaps the best known name on the roll of editors of these periodicals is that of Benjamin Franklin, whose *General magazine* ran to only six numbers, and was so unprofitable a venture that he did not think it worth mentioning in his *Autobiography*. Among other experimenters in this class of literature were Thomas Paine, John Witherspoon, Noah Webster and Benjamin Rush".

The South African material seems to me to present a more attractive field. A painstaking history of our periodicals might make a minor reputation. Many a thesis for a degree is written round a subject of less value and interest. There is great store of material, but, like the English material, it is disappearing.

One of the younger members of this Association might imitate the exemplary industry of your President and compile a hand-list of the periodicals published in the Transvaal and the whereabouts of copies of them. Mr. Lloyd's labours in this field have never been fully appreciated save by his professional brethren. South Africa owes much to him for his assiduous preservation of serials and for the pioneer work he has done in cataloguing those in this country. Indifference, of course, is the enemy and it is indifference, I take it, that you as librarians find most disheartening. Indifference, in a new country, to the more highly *belletristic* publications can be understood, but it is the indifference to the value of books as cultural tools, of which the serious periodical is a valuable type, that is a little difficult to understand. There is less of it than there used to be but it is still widespread. You, at any rate, will remember the words of that distinguished American, Professor Robert Hearndon Fife, who visited South Africa under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation in 1931, but I may recall a sentence or two. Speaking of the poverty of our College libraries he said: "It is curious how an indifference to the lack of books infects even well-trained minds in South Africa. When I asked a man who took his doctorate in a humanistic subject in a first class British university and has now been nearly a generation in the Union, whether he did not feel hampered by the lack of books at his college, his answer was 'Oh no, I really need only a few books in my subject and these I can get.'" "But," says Professor Fife, "a lack of books cuts off the development of research at its sources. An undergraduate who has little access to original material must continue the high school attitude of mind, which looks upon the works that form the syllabus as the ultimate authority. How can the appetite for knowledge, intellectual curiosity, which is the beginning of independence of thought, develop if one has no range for browsing." (*Report to Corporation*, p. 50).

It will not have escaped your notice that there is much more attention paid in this country to periodicals of scientific interest than to those of literary interest, mainly because of the high practical value of the scientific periodical to the scientific man. When a research is proposed in a laboratory I am told the first thing to be done is to prepare a note of earlier work on the subject, and that cannot be done if the scientific periodical literature is not available. But much work on literary subjects is turned out by people who have not troubled to investigate what has been done in their selected field. If queried amiably they reply sometimes: "Oh, I am not concerned with what other people think. I am giving my own independent views." True it is, as Mark Pattison said, that a man who does not know what has been thought by those who have gone before him is sure to set an undue value upon his own ideas, (*Memoirs*, p. 78), and it is surprising how often these ideas are accepted at the

writer's valuation in spite of the enormous amounts spent on education.

Of course, as you well know, the slap-dash method is not the method of the gifted people. They, who least require to do it, dredge and sift and analyse and exhaust every reference — and then there may emerge a contribution to the literature of the subject that holds its own through the years like Myer's *Essay on Virgil* or Acton's *Inaugural address*. And may a word be said here of the work — erudite yet with so light a touch — of that remarkable man Sir Edward Cook? It is undeservedly neglected. A glance at Cook's volumes will show what profitable use may be made of the periodical literature of the past as an auxiliary in competent hands.

When all is said, what is the business of a South African library? I take it that the primary object of the librarian's solicitude is the student or the studiously inclined or the man engaged in educating himself. That the librarian should be highly solicitous for the welfare of those who read for recreation is very right and proper too, but, at any rate in this country, should not the student be the apple of the librarian's eye? Now, at one time, among the student's essential library requirements were works of classical rank, but publishing enterprise is bringing within easy reach competently edited texts which, in days gone by, he could only obtain in libraries. I do not suggest that it is not the business of a big library to have, for instance, Mr. Howe's new edition of Hazlitt's *Works*, but it is doubtful if there is quite the same necessity for expenditure in that direction as there used to be, for the student can get, at a reasonable price, texts that will often serve his purpose. But he is driven, and will increasingly be driven, to the libraries for his serials, and the provision of sets and long runs of serials seems to be steadily rising in importance from the librarian's point of view. These are things the student cannot get elsewhere. They are becoming scarcer year by year and reprints on any scale worth-while are out of the question. By the acquisition of sets of important periodicals the libraries will be consulting the best interests of their best clients.

I have left out of account many aspects of this question of the periodical and its use, either from ignorance or on the established principle that he who attempts to exhaust his subject exhausts his audience. More might have been said of contributors, for, after all, periodicals are what their contributors make them. But, then, the fact that something appeared in a periodical does not entitle us to suppose that it would not have seen the light had the method of periodical publication not been available. Macaulay is the outstanding example though, on the other hand, there was Sainte-Beuve, the most industrious contributor to periodicals that ever lived. Sainte-Beuve was purely a product of the periodical. Mr. Saintsbury thought that it was "very difficult to conceive of any other system under which a man like Sainte-Beuve — not

of means and not well adapted to any profession — could have given his life practically to the service of our Muse as he actually did. It is difficult to imagine any other which would have equally well suited a man like Mr. Arnold, with abundant and fairly harassing avocations on the one hand and with apparently no great inclination to write elaborate books on the other".* In Mr. Saintsbury's view the system of periodical publication served a useful purpose by enabling busy men, with many other irons in the fire, to publish useful and sometimes precious things which would not otherwise have found their way into print.

It has also been necessary to leave on one side the interesting question, dear to library committees — what ratio should exist between the amount spent by a South African library upon books and the amount spent upon periodicals? One hears, sometimes, that too much is spent upon periodicals. Perhaps so. Most of our libraries have such a struggle, year in, year out, to find the money to purchase a few of the new books published that expenditure upon periodicals is apt to be grudged. Dr. W. M. Randall has recently taken out the figures for such expenditure in American college libraries. They would stagger the librarian of any South African college! Dr. Randall gives the average number of periodicals per college in a group between 70 and 80 colleges, as 165. One college receives 1,229 and another 1,708 periodicals in English. No other college, you will be grieved to learn, receives more than 800. And these are college libraries, not public libraries!

Nothing much has been said either — for your patience has limits — about the periodicals devised to enable people with time on their hands to pass it pleasantly. That is just as important a business as the provision of informative and critical comment in weekly reviews. It would be a dull world indeed, and this would be a very dull corner of it, were there none but serious periodicals. Where we should be in this country without the weekly press, without, for example, *The Outspan* and *Die Huisgenoot*, I don't know. There is a remarkable tribute to the influence of *Die Huisgenoot* in the third volume of the Carnegie *Poor White Report* (p. 348 — 53). These papers are doing an immense amount of good. They are helping the younger generation to develop the taste for reading. They lead, often, to the library and the librarian, sometimes to the bookseller. They help to keep going the young people who, by the indifference and neglect of the politicians, are denied the opportunities which an adequate Rural Library Service would provide when they leave school — more power to these papers! I should like to see each of them with the monthly circulation that Miss Q. D. Leavis says *Good Housekeeping* has: 125,000!

(Concluded)

* *Hist. Crit.* iii, p. 420—21.

AANTEKENINGE EN NUUSBERIGTE UIT DIE BIBLIOTEEKWÊRELD

Stormont Library. — Through the generosity of Mrs. Stormont, there has been added to Rhodes University College Library a valuable collection of about 1,500 books from the Library of the Late Rev. D. D. Stormont, M. A., B. D., LL. B., of Blythwood Native Training Institution, Transkei. These books are on many subjects, and make a useful addition to the Library.

The University of the Witwatersrand Library, Johannesburg, has received a similar donation from the same source.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROGRESS.

We have received a number of Annual Reports of public libraries. We give below a few of the more interesting facts that emerge.

Boshoff. — At the annual meeting the gift of 35 volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* from Mr. R. Thomson, J. P., of New Elands, was announced... The year's circulation of books was 1,700.

Dundee. — The income last year was greater than ever before. There was a credit balance of £46.3.0. ... Out of a total revenue of £155 no less than £70 had been spent on books, and £18 on magazines and periodicals for the public reading room. The expenses had been only £21. Mr. H. S. K. Simpson, M. P. C., suggested to the chairman, Mr. A. J. Oldacre, town councillor, that the Town Council should consider making a bigger donation. The £9 now granted was very small. Mr. Oldacre pointed out that this was the second year the library had shown a substantial credit balance, and the £9 was not the only support given by the Council, as it supplied free housing. ... It was pointed out that there was no supervision of the reading room and that periodicals were continually disappearing. It was decided to discontinue buying papers for the reading room.

Ermelo. — The report shows that there are 172 subscribers and 6,250 books on the shelves

Germiston. —

Membership : 1,483 (Town members : 668 ; Country members : 253 ;
Children (free : 527 ; Group members : 20 ; Free readers : 15)

	1932/33	1933/34
Circulation :	110,938	108,106
School libraries (49 schools)	62,576	62,497
Farmers' free library service (922 members)	6,051	4,245
Carnegie Non-European library (36 stations)	—	4,895

The Library Committee sent a deputation to the Town Council and pointed out the necessity of having a good Children's Library in the town. As a result the Town Council voted an amount of £165 for the development of the Children's Library during the coming year.

The old method of issuing books was discarded and the "Browne" [card in pocket] system installed. The time of one assistant is saved by means of using the new method.

An advertising campaign started in April, and posters calling attention to the Library were displayed in the Municipal and the Johnson Buses. The Rialto Kinema showed at each performance an attractive slide advertising the Library. In addition to this, bookmarks, provided free of charge to the Library, were in daily use.

Johannesburg. Book Club.

	1932/33	1933/34
Stock :	32,720	35,763
Total additions during the year :	—	5,910
Membership :	3,043	3,240
Balance :	£583	£590

Klerksdorp. — Friends of the late Senator and Mrs. J. A. Naser erected a bird bath in the library garden and a brass tablet in the library. This is to commemorate services rendered to the institution, including the gift of the ground upon which the library is built.

LIBRARY STATISTICS

by

E. A. BORLAND, B. A., F. L. A. (Diploma).

(continued from page 71)

REFERENCE ISSUES.

Lending department issues are comparatively easy to compile, but the librarian who attempts to find out how many books are being used in a Reference department has a difficult task before him.

In some libraries, borrowers are asked to leave the books they have used on the Reference tables, instead of replacing them on the shelves. The librarian is then able to count the books before he puts them away. Others try to estimate the number of books used from the number of visitors to the library; but estimates of this type are generally inaccurate and useless for any practical purpose. The best way in which the librarian may find out how many books are being used in a reference library is to institute closed access, and to require every reader to fill in a form, before a book is issued to him. Accurate figures can then be kept. The object of the library is, however, not to keep accurate figures at the expense of the utility of the library, and so many authorities contend that it is not worth-while to keep statistics in connexion with the Reference Library.

ABNORMALITIES.

Statistics are all very well in their way, but as a rule they are creatures of a dead world. They do not live and they cannot speak; and so the librarian has to speak for them in notes and explanations. Very often we come across figures published by the same library that vary from year to year, without any apparent cause. It is the librarian's duty to explain such abnormalities and variations. A recent South African report shows that in 1923, 2,154 books were borrowed from the Children's Library and that in 1933 only 542 books were issued from the same department. Surely such a state of affairs needs an explanatory note, at least.

UNIFORMITY.

Library statistics have been presented to us in various forms: tables showing issues, income and expenditure, etc. over a long period; graphs which show the slowly upward trend of reading; figures shown in comparison with the returns of other libraries; and figures, lost in a mass of reading matter, illustrating nothing in particular and of very little value to the librarian.

The librarian needs the figures of other libraries as a standard by which

he may measure his own institution. Think how stupid it would be if every one of us should have his own notion of the number of inches in a yard or a foot. We would never be able to make any accurate comparisons. It is exactly the same with library statistics. If they are to be of any use to us they must be uniform, they must give us details of the things we want to know about, and above all they must be a true reflection of affairs as they exist.

The American Library Association has taken pains to ensure that libraries should know what they are talking about when filling in their statistical returns. On the back of the *Revised form of library statistics* the following definitions are given :—

(1) A volume is any printed work bound in stiff covers so as to stand on a shelf ; also unbound books of over 100 pages.

(2) Volumes, pamphlets, etc. are to be considered as “added” to a library only when they are available for use. They are not to be considered as “additions” if they are simply in the possession of the library, but not yet in use.

There are others, too numerous to mention : they relate to branches, delivery stations and other agencies ; and there is added a series of rules to be observed in counting circulation. Librarians are asked to make use of this form when they are compiling their annual reports ; the result is that an American librarian, reading that another library is issuing twice as many books as his own institution is doing, knows how the figures have been arrived at ; there is no longer the necessity for, nor the possibility of saying that the two institutions are using different bases for the calculation of their issues.

In our South African libraries we are far from being uniform ; we have free libraries ; subscription libraries, which are really book clubs but sometimes provide facilities for free readers ; and book clubs pure and simple. How then are we to be uniform in presenting our membership statistics ? Are we to count the number of people using the library, or the number of tickets in use ? Some librarians give figures which mislead because they do not explain under what conditions books are lent. Perhaps the best thing to do is to publish both the number of people using the library, and also the number of borrowers’ tickets in force. The former would enable us to compare the figures obtained in terms of population — a very useful thing.

Another point on which we are not uniform is the period allowed for borrowing books. Some libraries allow a month, some a fortnight, and others only a week for the reading of a novel. It is impossible to judge the relative merits of our libraries while such a state of affairs exists.

PRESENT FORMS OF STATISTICAL RETURN.

Under the Statistics Act of 1914 all libraries within the Union are required to furnish the Director of Census and Statistics with figures every

year. The Director circularizes librarians who are asked to give the information contained on a printed form.

This form is not above criticism. As a matter of fact this form reads differently to different people, and as a result the information given is at times incorrect. Librarians may give the number of borrowers' cards in use instead of the figure showing the number of men, women, and children, making use of the Library. Librarians are asked to state the average monthly circulation (actual numbers, not percentages), technical and educational, and other books (including Juvenile and Magazines). "Fiction" we understand—the term is generally intended to mean "English prose fiction"; "Technical and Educational" may mean anything. Is Morton's *In Search of Scotland* "Technical" or is it "Educational"? Or is it "Other"? Obviously this part of the form is useless to librarians; and in some cases it is harmful.

The Library Association and the American Library Association have both in their time had difficulties similar to those we are experiencing, but things are improving overseas. The American Library Association has a standardized form asking for information that is relevant. The Library Association has a set method of displaying statistics, which appears in tabulated form in the *Library Association Record*. The information given on this form is as follows:—

Population

Borrowers

Per cent of Borrowers to Population

Lending issues

Reference issues

Other issues (School libraries, illustrations, etc.)

Total expenditure

Expenditure on books, periodicals and binding

Loan charges, rents, etc.

Total cost of library service per head of population

Something similar is needed in South Africa. We want to use a form which will, by its clearness, and its attention to the details which interest librarians, prove of some value; we shall then be able to look around us and compare our own libraries with those of our colleagues. We cannot do that now.

Do not be misled into thinking that when a good form is drawn up by a sub-committee and adopted by the Office of Census and Statistics, there should be no need to give statistical returns in annual reports. That would never be the case. A Government return can, at its best, be only summary, and details requiring explanation will always occur in the tables. The librarian should make use of his annual report to make these points clear by giving

a little more information than is possible with the restrictions imposed by the stereotyped form.

Statistics are a worry to librarians, but they need not be a great worry, if librarians see that they are compiled intelligently and presented intelligibly.

(To be concluded)

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS.

Krugersdorp. — Krugersdorp is een van die weinige biblioteke wat sy verslag in twee tale opgetrek het (Germiston is 'n ander). O. a. lees ons : "...Aangaande die 'kwaliteit' van wat daar gepresteer is, is dit met trots dat ons kan konstateer dat die aard van ons biblioteekdiens in die afgelope jaar allesins opmerklik verander het. Dank sy die ywerige werk van ons nuwe Biblioteekaresse, mej. A. Giesken, het ons nou 'n meer doeltreffende organisasie van die personeel en die uitrusting van die Biblioteek, terwyl ons daarvan oortuig voel dat persone, wat van die Biblioteek gebruik maak, ook meer bevrediging kry... Die Raad se toelae kom nou op £1,000 te staan.

Sedert ons vorige vergadering, is die nuwe Kinderleeskamer geopen. Hierdie pragtige kamer met sy kunstige skilderwerk bo-om die mure, sierlike meubels en goed-ge vulde boekrakke, is 'n bron van voortdurende genot vir honderde seuns en meisies van ons dorp. Daar word elke Vrydagmiddag 'n uurtjie gewy aan georganiseerde praatjies en stories-vertel en ons is veel dank verskuldig aan al die dames en here wat vrywillig aangebied het om op hierdie manier te help. ...Ons het vandag nie minder as 715 skool-kindere wat gereëld boeke by die Biblioteek uitneem. Die skole het hulle waardering van hierdie voorreg op verskeie maniere getoon. 'n Laerskool-funksie is gereël en so geslaag was die onderneming dat dit die mooi sommetjie van £21.15.9 opgelewer het. Ons verneem... dat 3 skole belowe het om voor die einde van die jaar elkeen £10 bymekaar te kry ter stywing van die Biblioteekfondse....

Belastingbetalers ...skyn maar nog nie te verstaan nie dat die Biblioteek nou VRY is vir alle plaaslike belastingbetalers en werkmense, as hulle 'n bedrag van 5/- by die Biblioteek deponeer. Die Subskripsie-afdeling is veral ingerig om in die behoeftes te voorsien van persone wat graag nuwe romans lees ...die subskripsie van 10/- per jaar ...[stel] die intekenaar in staat om een nuwe roman en boonop nog 'n ander boek by die Biblioteek uit te neem.

	1933	1934
Uitleners :	947	1,290
Voorraad :	—	10,746
Sirkulasie :	41,125	50,415
Gebruik van Naslaan-Afdeling :		ca. 300
Besoeke aan Leeskamer :		ca. 18,400

650 afgedankte boekdele is teen £4.14.4 verkoop.

Die Biblioteekaresse dring aan op die noodsaaklikheid om 'n afdeling vir tegniese werke oor die mynwese op te bou. Die Luipaardsvlei Estates het reeds vir hierdie doel £10.10.0. geskenk.

Have you any ideas ?

The Editor offers 2 prizes, one for English and one for Afrikaans, of £1.1.0. each, for essays on one of the following subjects :—

1. How I would like to improve our Library.
2. Items I would like to see in *South African Libraries*.
3. Books that have impressed me.

Essays should be about 1,000 words in length, and must reach the Editor not later than 31st. March, 1935.

The competition is open to members of the S. A. L. A., excluding those employed in Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

Competitors may submit as many attempts as they wish.

OUTLINE OF CARD CATALOGUING PRACTICE

by

PERCY FREER, B. A., F. L. A. (Diploma).

DEFINITIONS

"In its relation to the library, the catalog may be compared to the index of a book as it is the key to the collection." (Cutter : *Rules...*).

"A catalog is, or should be, the means of placing the contents of a library at the disposal of the public in the clearest, simplest and easiest form." (Van Valkenburgh).

OBJECTS

The catalogue is a working tool. Think of it as an instrument whereby one can ascertain :—

- (a) What books the library possesses by a given *Author*.
- (b) What books the library possesses on a given *Subject*.
- (c) Whether the library possesses a book with a given *Title*.
- (d) Whereabouts in the library these books are to be found.

The catalogue may be used for many other purposes but these are the prime reasons for its existence.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A CATALOGUER

"In almost every branch of library work a knowledge of cataloguing is practically essential... Neatness in one's work, general knowledge, and a flair for dealing with books are equally important... I do not know of anything more valuable in the way of training in accuracy, in observation, in judgement, and in general library skill than practical work in cataloguing." (Dr. W. W. Bishop).

CARDS

The catalogue in card form is the one most generally adopted to-day. Its few disadvantages are outweighed by its many advantages :—

1. It is elastic and accommodating, *i. e.* new entries can always be added in their strictly correct place, which is not possible in, for instance, a ledger.
2. Like entries (all entries for one author, or one subject, etc.) can always be filed together ; in a ledger, even if space is left for additions, this will in time be filled up, and further entries must be placed elsewhere.
3. Insertion of new entries does not disturb the existing order — classed or alphabetical ; for instance, if it is necessary to add a new subject in the catalogue, this can be inserted in its strictly correct order.

4. With the proper use of guide cards entries can be very quickly and easily found, both by the reader consulting the catalogue and the librarian wishing to insert or withdraw entries.
5. It is easily kept up-to-date by inserting new cards as fast as books are catalogued.
6. Lends itself to the fullest use of the printed or mimeographed "unit" card for added entries, analytics, and co-operative work.

Cards should be of the standard, international size, *i. e.* 7.5 x 12.5 centimetres, and rotary cut. It is well to use the very best possible quality. ⁽¹⁾ Plain white cards, unruled, are recommended for typing; for handwritten ones, however, it is better to have ruled cards in order to ensure their uniform appearance. All cards must be accurately punched through the lower centre to receive the retaining rod. Further equipment will, of course, include good quality guide-cards and cabinets, preferably of fumed oak, which is much more satisfactory than steel. ⁽²⁾

CATALOGUES

"The card catalog is made by adding to it for each book placed in the library one card having at the top the author's name; usually one card having the title at the top, and as many cards as there are subjects, each having at the top one subject."

"Each card represents the title-page of the book and reproduces the material found there." ⁽³⁾

A catalogue that contains all entries under authors, subjects, titles, series or form arranged in one alphabetical sequence is called a *Dictionary Catalogue*, and is the kind recommended for the small library. Cards are filed alphabetically by the word ("Heading") on the top line. In the case of the *Classified Catalogue* the main (author) entries are arranged first numerically by their class numbers, and then alphabetically by authors within each class. To find a particular author, subject, title, etc. in this catalogue the reader must turn to the indexes which indicate in which class each book occurs. However, in either form, the Dictionary or the Classified, the main (author) card is still the principal one, but in the first case the cards are arranged according to the author (or its equivalent) and in the second according to the class number, Dewey or other.

-
- (1) Satisfactory cards are obtainable from The Cape Times, Ltd., Keerom Street, Cape Town, at £4.10.0 per 10,000.
 - (2) Recognised suppliers of catalogue cabinets and other equipment, from whom illustrated catalogues can be obtained gratis, are:— Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A. Messrs. Libraco, Ltd., 62, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4. Library Bureau Division, Remington Rand Inc., 465 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 - (3) BENNETT, W. — The student library assistant. N. Y. : Wilson, 1933 : 50.

There will be no harm done if at first Author, Subject and Title entries are maintained in three separate sequences. When the cataloguer has gained some experience he may amalgamate Authors and Titles, and eventually Subjects, into one alphabetical sequence to form a Dictionary Catalogue. Separately Catalogues for Fiction and Non-fiction are, however, best maintained from the outset.

CATALOGUING TECHNIQUE (based on *Mamm*).

All entries must be prepared according to the code of rules formulated by librarians. In the A. - A. (Anglo-American) *Cataloguing Rules* is found much of the technique which must be studied if a reasonably consistent catalogue is to be compiled. It is always to be remembered that the chief object of each individual entry in the catalogue is to describe a book so as to bring it, and even its contents, as much as possible before a reader's eyes in the absence of the book itself, so that he may judge if it would meet his requirements. The order of describing a book technically follows the order of pages from the half-title (preceding the title-page) to the colophon (if any) following the index at the end. Those things are important in the title which in any way explain (1) the subject, (2) the point of view of the author, (3) the limits of time, or region covered, (4) the type of reader for which the book has been written. Certain items yielded by an examination of the title-page and other

Lichtenstein, Hinrich, 1780-1857.

916.8

Travels in southern Africa in the years 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806... repr. of the transl. from the... German by Anne Plumptre. Cape Town : Van Riebeeck soc., 1928-30.

2 v. pls., port., map. 22cm. (Van Riebeeck soc. Publications, 10-11).

[Full name: Martin Hinrich Carl Lichtenstein]



features of the book are necessary for its identification. Essential items for any collection of non-fiction, whatever its size, are: Author, Title, and Year of publication. Items generally desirable, and recommended for most collections are: Edition, Place and/or Publisher; those which vary with the library are: Collation, Contents and Note.

BUILDING THE ENTRY

There is a generally recognized way of preparing a catalogue entry. The technical description of the book as given on the catalogue card reproduced here may be summed up in six groups:

- (a) Heading (=usually the author).
- (b) Title paragraph (including the edition).
- (c) Imprint (=Place of publication, Publisher, and Year).
- (d) Collation (=Physical description, *i. e.* [Volume(s), Pagination, Illustrations, Size (expressed in centimetres), and Series).
- (e) Annotation, if any (=Notes, Bibliography, Contents).
- (f) Call number (or mark).

THE HEADING

- (a) For a large proportion of books this consists of the author's full name, *i. e.* surname followed, after a comma, by his forename(s). If only initials are known, leave space(s) for a name of average length to be filled in later.
- (b) For the use of titles of honour, designations, etc. see A.-A. *Rules* 35-37.
- (c) Dates of birth and death are affixed to names in headings only when needed to distinguish persons of the same name.

THE TITLE PARAGRAPH

- (a) Generally commences with the first word appearing on the title-page. Names of series appearing at the top of title-pages are ignored. A "partial" or "catch title" ⁽¹⁾ *e. g.* *The life and strange surprising adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, by Daniel Defoe, will appear as Defoe, Daniel. ... *Robinson Crusoe*. In no other cases are omissions allowed at the beginning.
- (b) Omissions from the title may occur in three positions: (i) Initially (at the beginning), (ii) Medially (in the middle), (iii) Finally (at the end). (i) Is indicated by the insertion of three dots ... *e. g.* those preceding *Robinson Crusoe* above. (ii) The shortening of a long title *medially*: use the title with sufficient fullness to express the subject and intent of the author but shorten when possible. Again use three dots. (iii)

(1) Partial title: "A catch title consisting of only a part of the title as given on the title-page."

When the title is shortened *finally*, the fact is indicated by writing 'etc.' after the last word used.

- (c) Give edition (except the first) if it is indicated, either on or behind the title-page.
- (d) Punctuation.
 - (i) A statement regarding the edition, translation, compiler, etc. is generally best separated from what precedes by a semicolon.
 - (ii) Brackets. Information that is given in an entry from *elsewhere in the book* than the title-page must be enclosed in *round brackets* (); similar information supplied by the cataloguer from *outside the book* must be enclosed in *square brackets* [].
 - (iii) Alternative Title, e.g. Twelfth night ; or, What you will. (Note (a) the punctuation, (b) the capitalization of the alternative title).
 - (iv) Sub-title, e.g. (i) Talks on economics : a series of lectures ; (ii) Lamarck, the founder of evolution (=an appositive phrase characterizing Lamarck).
 - (v) For other directions on Punctuation, Abbreviations and Capitalization consult A.-A. Rules 172—73 and Appendix.

THE IMPRINT

- (a) Use the first only of two places of publication ; when more than two appear, use the middle one, or that which is printed in the most prominent type, but give preference to English over American or other foreign publishers.
- (b) Give but one publisher ; if well known the place of publication may be omitted.
- (c) Give the year of publication in Arabic numerals, so that MCMXXXIV will appear on the card as 1934.

COLLATION

- (a) Volumes. If the work is in more than one volume, state how many. Show when two or more volumes are bound together, e.g. 2 v. *in one*, 3 v. *in six*. If page numbering is continued from one volume to the next, make a note : "Continuous pagination".
- (b) Pages. Omit pagination in the case of Fiction, but give in case of Non-Fiction, e.g. xiv, 331 p. meaning, fourteen pages of preliminary matter and 331 of text.
- (c) Illustrations. Use the abbreviation 'illus.' for all kinds of illustrations, except 'pl(s)' = 'plate(s)', in scientific and art books ; 'port(s)' = 'portrait(s)', in biographies; 'maps,' in history and travel books.
- (d) Give size only for books exceeding 25 cm. (= 10").

- (e) Series = "A number of volumes, usually related to one another in subject or otherwise, issued successively by a publisher, as a rule in uniform style, with a collective title which generally appears at the head of the title-page, on the half-title, or on the cover." (A.-A.). Give series note (in round brackets) for important series, *e.g.* (English men of letters). (*To be concluded*)

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

Lichtenburg. — For the fifth year in succession the Lichtenburg Public Library has succeeded in maintaining itself without any external assistance in the shape of grants and has, at the same time, been successful in obtaining the best of current literature for its subscribers. ...The committee has adhered to its policy of purchasing fiction in South Africa and non-fiction from Mudie's library, London.

	1933	1934
Membership :	79	69
Circulation :	8,195	6,963
Additions during the year :		78
Expenditure on books :	£24.2.1	Credit balance : £9.8.3.

In order to encourage societies and organizations to become members, the committee has, in terms of the rules, extended the scheme of admission at reduced rates to teachers who are admitted on a basis of £6 for a minimum of twelve members for a year, thereafter at an annual cost of 12/- each. This has proved quite a success and has resulted in a large acquisition to the library.

The report closes with a forceful plea for government recognition and support of the Union's Libraries.

Potchefstroom. — In die Jaarverslag word gekla oor die hoë tariewe betaalbaar op boeke wat vanuit biblioteke gesirkuleer word. Totdat hierdie struikelblok weggeruim is kan geen uitbreiding van die omloop van boeke in die Westelike Transvaal verwag word nie. Desnieteenstaande het die ledetal met 90 vermeerder. Daar is 'n vermindering in die aantal romans wat uitgeneem is, maar vermeerdering in ernstiger lektuur en in Afrikaanse boeke. Dit word nodig om die kwessie van die verdubbeling van eksemplare van populêre Afrikaanse boeke aan te pak.

Stellenbosch. —

Intekenaars :	250	Sirkulasie :	18,000
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Professor Notcutt het attent gemaak op die rol wat die biblioteek in die kulturele lewe van die stad speel, en het in die hand gegee dat die toelae van die Stadsraad van £40 tot £100 vermeerder moes word.

Het U idees ?

Die Redakteur bied 2 pryse aan, een vir Afrikaans en een vir Engels, vir opstelle oor een van ondergenoemde onderwerpe :—

1. Hoe ek ons Biblioteek graag sou wil verbeter.
2. Items wat ek graag in *Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteke* sou wil sien.
3. Boeke wat indruk op my gemaak het.

Opstelle moet omtrent 1,000 woorde lank wees, en moet die Redakteur nie later as 31 Maart, 1935, bereik.

Die wedstryd is oop aan lede van die S. A. B.-V., behalwe die wat in Bloemfontein, Durban, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Kimberley, Oos-London, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth en Pretoria werksaam is.

Mededingers mag soveel pogings instuur as hulle wil.

Emendata. — The Editor apologizes for a mis-statement on p. 72 of the last number. Miss Rowland was not Librarian at the Rand Daily Mail Offices, but was temporarily employed there to catalogue the cuttings in the Library.

DEWEY FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

by

R. F. KENNEDY, F. L. A. (Diploma).

INTRODUCTION.

South African librarians in the smaller centres appear to be afraid of systematic classification. They believe that the existing schemes for the arrangement of books in libraries are too complicated for their small collections, too difficult to apply, and not easily understood by their borrowers. Of the 94 public libraries sending returns to the *Official South African Municipal Year Book* only 18 are classified according to any recognized system. An analysis of the figures is illuminating.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION	NUMBER OF LIBRARIES
Alphabet	32
Subject	19
Dewey	14
Perkins and Dewey	1
Brown	2
Cutter	1
—	23

The above figures show that classification is the exception rather than the rule in South African libraries, and it can be inferred that the advantages of classification over all other methods of book arrangement in public libraries is recognized only in the larger towns.

WHAT IS CLASSIFICATION ?

Book classification is the arrangement of books in order of subject, so that the books on like subjects are brought together and those on unlike subjects separated. It is a process of division and sub-division, based, as far as possible, on the scientific classification of knowledge. It divides books, or rather the knowledge contained in books, into main classes, the classes into divisions, the divisions into sections, sections into sub-sections, and so on until all the books on the most minute subject are brought together, and separated from books on any other subject. Taking the main class *History* as an example, it will be seen that, instead of arranging all the historical

works in the library in one alphabet by author, they are arranged according to country, and then chronologically :—

900	History of the World	
940	Europe	
942	England	
942.01	Anglo-Saxon period	B. C. 55—A. D. 1066
942.02	Norman period	1066—1154
942.03	Plantagenet period	1154—1309
	<i>etc.</i>	
943	Germany (divided by periods)	
944	France (divided by periods)	
	<i>etc.</i>	
950	Asia	
960	Africa	
	<i>etc.</i>	

This brings all the historical works together in one big class, all the books on Great Britain together, and at the same time assembles the books on Norman England, etc. Similarly, not only does it bring all books on South African history together, but it also separates Cape from Transvaal history and provides small groups of books on the 1820 Settlers, the Great Trek, the Jameson Raid, the Boer War, and the Union.

ADVANTAGES

This arrangement has great advantages for the student, the general reader, and the librarian. The student finds all the books on his particular subject together in close proximity to those on allied subjects. If his study is the planets he will find all books dealing with the planets forming a self-contained group preceded by those treating of the solar system in general and followed by works on meteors, comets, and other related topics. All the works on astronomy are close at hand, and in adjoining tiers will be the mathematical and physical books so essential to the student of astronomy.

Compare this with the alphabetical or subject arrangement. In a library which shelves its books under authors' names, the astronomer will require to know the authors of all the books on his subject and will have to consult them in all parts of the library. It is unlikely that he will know the authors of all the books which are likely to be of use to him, and the catalogue will not render much assistance unless it is systematically classified. The fallacy that author order is quite satisfactory if there is a good subject catalogue has long since been exploded ; the heading *Planets* in a subject index will give the inquirer the names of authors treating of Planets, but it will be necessary to refer to many more headings — Astronomy, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Eclipses, Solar system, Universe, and others — before the whole subject is exhausted.

The subject arrangement is better than the alphabetical, for here the first step in classifying a collection has been taken: the books are arranged in main classes. It is, however, very wasteful of the student's time, for his as-

tronomical works will be mixed with books on innumerable subjects which have no interest for him — Geology, Zoology, Biology, etc. and all their sub-divisions.

General readers who like to read all the writings of their favourite authors will find the alphabetical arrangement quite satisfactory ; the readers of biography and travel will be adequately served by the subject arrangement. But what of the readers who confine themselves to more specific subjects — those who want to read, or to see all the library has on Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, Deep-sea diving, Espionage during the War, and similar popular subjects : would they not be served much better and quicker if the library were classified ?

The advantage of classification to the librarian is that it enables him to keep his stock well-balanced. He can see at a glance which subjects are well represented and which require augmenting, and so he can add books to fill gaps and withdraw obsolete books on subjects covered by more recent publications. Further, classification enables the librarian to answer inquiries on subjects not represented in his library by referring to books in the wider group which embraces that subject ; for instance, if there are no books on Heredity (575.1), he can try a book in the larger class containing it : Evolution (575) ; or for material on Trains (625.2) he could make use of the larger group 625 : Railroads and road engineering. Moreover, he is able, at a moment's notice, to produce a reading list on any subject, specific or comprehensive.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES. — DEWEY

There are four great classification schemes in use in the public libraries of Great Britain and North America, those of Brown, Cutter, Dewey, and the Library of Congress. Brown and Cutter, both very serviceable schemes, are used by a number of libraries in England and the United States respectively, but neither of them has attained the international recognition of Dewey or the Library of Congress classification.

The libraries using the Library of Congress are mostly university or reference libraries, and I think it improbable that it will ever be used very extensively in municipal or other public circulating libraries.

In 1927, when the A. L. A. made its survey of American libraries, it was recorded that 981, that is 96%, of the 1,019 public libraries included in the survey were using the Dewey Decimal classification. The percentage of university and college libraries using it was 89, 223 out of a total of 249. It is the most-used scheme in Great Britain, the Dominions, and Colonies, and the fact that it has been translated into Russian, Hungarian, Chinese and Japanese, as well as into the better known modern European tongues testifies to the extent of its use throughout the world.

Thirty years ago at a conference of librarians held at Bloemfontein, Mr. F. W. Cooper of Port Elizabeth advocated the use of the Decimal classification in South African libraries. To-day Mr. Cooper has the satisfaction of knowing that over half the books contained in South African public libraries are classified under the Dewey system. His advice was taken by all the big town libraries and the scheme is now in use in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Germiston, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Port Elizabeth, and is in partial use in the South African Public Library, Cape Town. Although the scheme is in use in all the important public libraries, it is regrettable that so few of the small town libraries in this country have adopted it.

The greatest advantage of the Dewey scheme is that it is as suitable for small libraries as for great national institutions. The small library will not use the full tables of the classification; there is an abridged edition, the latest published in 1929, which is intended for use in small, slowly-growing libraries. This abridged edition provides 13,000 headings, and is, of course, indexed.

Rapidly-expanding libraries should not use the abridged edition. Experience teaches that in a fast-growing library classification should be as minute as possible; for while the abridged Dewey may serve admirably for a general library of 10,000 volumes, it is inadequate for one of 20,000, and a great deal of reclassifying may become necessary.

It has been argued that the classified arrangement is complicated and difficult to understand. This is not true of any of the great schemes. A man who comes to a Dewey library for Frost's *Manual of radio* goes to the author catalogue and finds that the book's number is 621.384; if he understands simple decimals he will experience no difficulty in finding this number, for books run in numerical (decimal) order. If he knows of no author writing on his subject, he will go to the *Index to subjects*, and under the heading Radio, or Wireless, whichever occurs to him, he will find the number: 621.384. Of course, if he is a wireless enthusiast who has used a Dewey library in another town, he will not go to the Index, he will have remembered or noted his number, and will go straight to the shelf.

If unskilled labourers and machine-minders in England and America are able to understand the Dewey classification, it is ridiculous to suggest that the urban population of South Africa will have difficulty in grasping it.

MAIN CLASSES AND DIVISIONS

Dewey's Decimal classification is essentially a practical scheme — no theoretical refinements have been allowed to interfere with its usefulness. It divides the knowledge contained in books into ten main classes, *viz*: —

0	General works	5	Science
1	Philosophy	6	Useful arts
2	Religion	7	Fine arts
3	Sociology	8	Literature
4	Language	9	History

General works is for books treating of such diverse subjects that they will not fit into any of the following nine classes — encyclopaedias, periodicals and newspapers of a general nature, *etc.* In *Literature* the subject is of less importance than the medium used: Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* treats of Roman history but is of no importance to that subject. It is of importance to English (Elizabethan) drama, and is so classed. Its classification number arrived at as follows:—

8	Literature
82	English literature
822	English literature — Drama
822.3	Elizabethan drama
822.33	Shakespeare

Other literatures are similarly treated.

83	German literature
831	German poetry
832	German drama
832.6	German drama — Classic period
832.62	Goethe
832.63	Schiller

In the other classes allied topics are brought together in the same manner. Take science as an example:—

5	Science	52	Astronomy
51	Mathematics	53	Physics
511	Arithmetic	531	Mechanics
512	Algebra	532	Liquids
513	Geometry	535	Light
		535.6	Colour

FORM DIVISIONS

The system has common form sub-divisions for dividing the books on a specific subject according to the manner in which it is presented. These are:

01	Theory	06	Societies (Transactions, etc.)
02	Textbooks	07	Education
03	Dictionaries	08	Collected writings
04	Essays	09	History
05	Periodicals		

These common form sub-divisions can be used with any subject number except the divisions of *History*, where 01, 02, etc. are used to indicate periods.

5	Science
509	History of science
51	Mathematics
510.9	History of Mathematics
512	Algebra
512.09	History of Algebra

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS

The geographical divisions of the *History* class can be used with any number.

9	History	968	South Africa
94	Europe	509	History of science
942	England	509.42	History of science in England
96	Africa	509.68	History of science in South Africa

Great care must be taken in applying the geographical numbers because in some parts of the scheme special numbers are assigned for geographical division, *e.g.* 270 : History of Christianity, 274 in Europe, 275 in Asia, 276 in Africa. It would, therefore, be wrong to use 270.968 for the History of Christianity in South Africa ; the tables must be followed and the number 276.8 assigned.

VARIATIONS, or "BROKEN ORDER"

Although it is unwise to depart from the order of the tables as printed in the Scheme, for the order of the subjects has been carefully worked out by experts, there are several variations of the scheme which are permissible, and, in a small general library, desirable. It is usual to take the prose fiction from the Literature class and to arrange it as a separate class in alphabetical order of authors. Individual biography may be removed from the 9 class and arranged alphabetically under the names of the persons written about. Children's books are usually kept as a distinct class distinguished by the letter J, juvenile fiction receiving the mark JF and the non-fiction J followed by the classification number. Another variation which is very common, especially in small libraries, is the arrangement of poetry, drama, literary essays, etc. in alphabetical order of authors, instead of chronologically as provided for in the tables.

The classification of a collection of books is, to my mind, easier than the compilation of a dictionary catalogue, but, if it is to be done well, it is essential that the person undertaking the task should know and understand the rules for classifying books. It is, therefore, proposed to continue this article in the next issue, setting out the rules for classifying, with explanations, some common pitfalls in the use of Dewey, and giving a skeleton outline of Dewey's tables suitable for use in school libraries and very small public libraries which can ill afford the guinea for the abridged edition.

(To be concluded).

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

annotated, and classified according to Dewey

by

Miss P. M. SPEIGHT, B. A., F. L. A. (*Diploma*)

Reference Librarian, Public Library, Johannesburg,

in collaboration with the Honorary Editors.

Reference books are a costly item, but no library can afford to be entirely without them. The list which follows is suggested as a basic stock for a small library, to cost about £75 (more if the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* be included instead of a cheaper one). A few points may be noted first:—

1. There are in most communities well-to-do and public-spirited citizens, who would like the opportunity of benefiting their town by the gift of books otherwise beyond the means of the Library, if such a course were suggested to them. Librarians should do everything in their power to encourage such generosity.
2. There are many useful works of reference which are obtainable gratis, or for a nominal sum. Such are University calendars, publisher's catalogues, telephone directories for the Union, the brochures issued by the South African Railways and Harbours Publicity Bureau, the *Railway guide* and *Tariff book*, etc.
3. Directories are costly, and a library's purchases should be governed by requests for particular items. The local directory will be essential. For the rest, telephone directories and voters' lists are often useful. A set of telephone directories for the United Kingdom, cloth bound, can be purchased for 12/6 from the Controller, London Telephone Service, Cornwall House, Waterloo Road, S. E. 1. There are also classified telephone directories for London (3/-) and provincial districts (2/- each) obtainable from the same source. Where there is a demand for overseas directories, these often meet the need of the big commercial directories at a fraction of the cost.
4. There may be reference books in private possession or government offices in a town; and if the public library has established friendly relations with their owners, it may be possible to borrow them

for use on the library premises. (We might instance Union *Statutes and Regulations*, which are probably in the local Magistrate's office).

5. The list which follows will need some modification to meet specialised local conditions. It should further be borne in mind that the substitution of cheaper dictionaries, etc. for some of the more costly listed, will usually be false economy: where a library cannot afford the good ones all at once, it will be better to omit some altogether than to economise by buying cheaper ones.
6. In all cases *latest* editions should be purchased.
7. Children's reference books have been omitted, as a separate list of these is contemplated for a future number.

000 — GENERAL WORKS

- 015.42 English catalogue of books.** £. s. d.
Publisher's circular. Annual. 15 0
 Giving in one alphabet, under author, subject and title, the price, size, publisher, etc. of books issued in the United Kingdom. A similar list, arranged in classified order with author and title index, is Whitaker's *Cumulative book list*. Cumulated quarterly. £1. 5. 0 p. a.
- 016.052 Willing's press guide.** 2 6
Willing, Annual.
 Useful, inexpensive list. Principal contents: alphabetical list of newspapers & periodicals issued in the United Kingdom; Dominion and Colonial publications.
- 016.43936 Union of South Africa. Parliament. Library.**
 . . . Gids tot die publikasies in en oor Afrikaans, *ens.*; 2. uitg.
 Pta.: Staatsdrukker, 1934. iv, 145 bl. Not for sale.
 1. uitg., 1931.
- 016.505 Lloyd, Alan Charles Gore, comp.**
 List of serial publications . . . in the libraries of . . . South Africa . . . new & rev. ed. C. T.: South African public library, 1927. 2 l., 259 p. 10 6?
- 031 Century cyclopedia of names.** O. P.
 Ed. by B. E. Smith. N. Y.: Century co., 1914.
 A pronouncing & etymological dictionary of names in geography, biography, mythology, history, ethnology, art, archaeology, fiction, etc. Useful and reliable reference book. Forms v. 11 of the *Century dictionary*.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY 101

- 032 **Encyclopaedia Britannica.** £. s. d.
14. ed. *E. B. co.*, Imperial house, Regent st., 1929. 24 v. illus. 27 .16.6
Should be purchased if funds possibly permit. It is a reference library in miniature, contains numerous illustrations, a good atlas, and long scholarly articles on many subjects, with bibliographies. The 11. ed. (1911), though out-of-date for some matters, is even better for others than the 14th, and is still well worth having.

- 032 **Everyman's encyclopaedia.** 3 .14 .6
Dent, 1931—32. 12 v. illus., and atlas.
For libraries which cannot afford the "E. B." above. Recent one-volume works are: Routledge's *Universal encyclopaedia*. 1934. viii, 1176 p. illus., maps. 7/6, & Cassell's *Modern encyclopaedia*. 1934. 1024 p. illus., maps. 6/-.

200 — RELIGION

- 220 **Bible. Afrikaans.**
Die Bybel, *ens.* Kaapstad: Gedruk vir die Britse en buitelandse Bybelgenootskap, 1933. (According to binding) 2 /6 to 9 /6
- 220 — *English.*
The parallel Bible, *etc.* Cambridge: University pr., 1885. 17. 6
"The Authorized Version arranged in parallel columns with the Revised Version."
- 220.2 **Afrikaanse Bybelkonkordansie.** Pta.: van Schaik, 1934.
774 bl. 1. 3. 6
- 220.2 **Strong, James.**
Exhaustive concordance of the Bible; new ed. Hodder, 1931.
1340, 262, 205 p. 2. 2. 0
Most complete concordance; supersedes *Cruden*. (Religious tract soc.), 1931. 10/6.
- 220.3 **Peloubet, Francis Nathan, ed.**
Peloubet's Bible dictionary. Religious tract soc., 1934. 800 p. illus., maps. 10. 6
Based upon the foundation laid by Wm. Smith, & brought abreast of modern scholarship.
- 291 **Edwardes, Marian.**
Dictionary of non-classical mythology. Dent, 1912. 214 p. (Everyman's library). 3. 0

300 — SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 305 **Statesman's yearbook.** 1 .1 .0
Macmillan. Annual.
A statistical & historical annual of the countries of the world. Principal contents: constitution & government, area & population, production & industry, commerce & communications, imports & exports, shipping & navigation, currency, weights & measures, diplomatic representatives, finance & defence; with a bibliography of reference works, & maps.

- 310 League of nations. *Economic intelligence service.***
Statistical year-book of the League. G. Allen. Bound. 12.6
- 314.2 Whitaker's Almanack.** Whitaker. Annual. 6.0
Index of 20,000 references. Gives essential information, statistics & data relating to almost every conceivable subject, & records practically the whole world in its survey; especially full for the British Empire.
- 316 Clough, Owen, ed.**
Report on African affairs. Guildford: Billing. Annual. 10.6
Information about trade, agriculture & methods of native administration in all African countries under the British Crown, except Nigeria.
- 316.8 Union of South Africa. *Census and statistics, Union office of.*** Official year book of the Union and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland protectorate and Swaziland. Pta.: Govt. printer. 5.0
Gives detailed statistical, descriptive & historical information, with bibliography & list of Govt. publications. Also obtainable in Afrikaans.
- 316.891 Southern Rhodesia. *Govt. statistical bureau.***
Official yearbook, etc. Salisbury: Govt. printer. 5.0
v. 1, 1924; v. 2, 1930; v. 3, 1932.
- 317.3 World almanac.** N. Y.: *The World.* Annual. \$ 1
The most comprehensive & most frequently useful of the American almanacs of miscellaneous information.
- 349.68 Bell, William Henry Somerset.**
South African legal dictionary . . . 2. ed. C. T.: Juta, 1925. 2.2.0
595 p.
"Containing most of the phrases & maxims used in Roman-Dutch law & S. A. legal practice."
- 352.068 Official South African municipal year book.**
C. T.: Juta. 1.5.0
Sect. xvi — Statistics relating to public libraries.
- 382 Union of South Africa.**
Annual statement of trade & shipping. Pta.: Govt. printer. 2.2.0
- 394 Chambers, Robert, ed.**
Book of days, etc. N. Y.: Lippincott, [1914]. 2 v. illus. \$ 10
"A miscellany of popular antiquities in connection with the calendar, including anecdote, biography & history, curiosities of literature & oddities of human life & character."

400 — PHILOLOGY

- 421.5 International book of names.**
N. Y.: Crowell, 1933. 308 p. \$ 2

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY

103

"A dictionary of the more difficult proper names in literature, history, philosophy, religion, art, music, & other studies, together with the official form and pronunciation of the names of present-day celebrities & places throughout the world, with post-war geographical changes duly incorporated." (Sub-title).

421.5 Vizetelly, Francis Horace.

Desk-book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced . . .

2. ed. Funk, 1919. 906 p.

Includes English words, foreign terms & proper names of all kinds.

\$ 2

423 Shorter Oxford dictionary, etc.

Oxford : Univ. pr., 1932. 2 v.

The *Concise Oxford dictionary*, 1934, 1507 p., 7/6, is probably the best one-volume work. Both are adapted from the great *New English dictionary*.

3.3.0

424 Roget, Peter Mark.

Thesaurus of English words and phrases, etc. Longmans, 1932. xlvii, 691 p. front. (facsim.).

"Classified & arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas & to assist in literary composition."

7.6

427.9 Pettman, Charles,

Africanisms, etc. Longmans, 1913. 579 p.

"A glossary of S.A. colloquial words & phrases, & of places & other names."

O.P.

428.3 Fowler, Henry Watson, comp.

Dictionary of modern English usage. Oxford : Univ. pr., 1926. viii, 742 p.

"An invaluable & often entertaining guide to the ambiguities & intricacies of the language."

7.6

433.2 Cassell's German and English dictionary; ed. by K. Breul. Cassell, 1930. 1356 p.

7.6

439.3132 Prick van Wely, F P H

. . . Engelsch handwoordenboek . . . Engelsch-Nederlandsch en Nederlandsch-Engelsch; 3. verb. druk. Den Haag : Van Goor, 1930. 2 deelen in één. 962, 882 bl. ca.

1.2.6

439.3632 Bosman, Daniel Brink.

Tweetalige woordeboek, Engels-Afrikaans, ens. Kaapstad : Nasionale pers, 1931. xxix, 265 bl.

12.6

Afrik. spelreëls. Alleen Engels-Afrikaans. Vollediger as Kritzinger-Steyn. Gee 'n groter aantal idiomatiese uitdrukkinge.

439.3632 Floor, A C and E. C. Pienaar.

Guide to correspondents in Afrikaans : handbook for use of public, railway & local government officials. Pta. : Afrikaanse pers, (1932). 2 v.

19.6

Alphabetical English-Afrikaans vocabulary, giving numerous synonyms, correlated words, and idioms of general application.

- 439.3632 Kritzinger, Matthijs Stefanus Benjamin, H.A.Steyn** £. s. d.
and others.

Woordeboek, Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans, *ens.* ; 2.
uitg. Pta. : van Schaik, 1928. 2 dele, *en 2 dele in een.*

16 .0

- 439.3632 —** (Skool) Woordeboek ; 8. aangevulde & her-
siene druk. *Ibid.*, 1934.

5 .0

Altwee bevat Afrik. spelreëls, & uitspraak van Afrikaans. Die skooluit-
gawe is minder volledig, en gee geen idiomatiese uitdrukkinge nie, maar
dit bevat die jongste wysiginge in die spelreëls. Biblioteke wat die volledige
uitgawe besit moet veral sorg dat hulle apart kry *Lys van wysiginge wat vol-
gens die jongste spellingreëling in die Afrikaans-Engelse deel van die Woorde-
boek . . . aangebring moet word.* (van Schaik, 1933. 17 bl. 6d.).

- 443.2 Concise Oxford French dictionary, etc.**

Oxford : Univ. pr.; 1934. xx, 895 p. illus.

7 .6

The compilers, A. & M. Chevalley, have taken the *Concise Oxford dictio-
nary* as their model.

- 473.2 Lewis, Charlton Thomas and Short, C.**

Latin[-English] dictionary. Oxford : Clarendon pr., 1896.
2034 p.

1 .10 .0

"A work of pioneer research." Sir Wm. Smith's *Smaller Latin-English
dictionary & Smaller English-Latin dictionary* (Murray), 9/- each, may
safely be substituted.

(to be concluded)

500 — SCIENCE

- 502 Thomson, Sir John Arthur, ed.**

Outline of science, *etc.* Waverley book co., 1922. 2 v. 40 col.
pls., 800 illus.

3 .3 .0

For reading as well as reference. Articles by specialists on all scientific
subjects. Cheaper copies obtainable second-hand.

- 510.8 Inwood, William.**

Tables of interest and mortality . . . 33. ed. by Sir Wm.
Schooling. Crosby Lockwood, 1930. xiv, 430 p.

9 .0

For the purchasing of estates, valuations of properties, *etc.*

- 540.3 Condensed chemical dictionary.**

2. ed. N. Y. : Chem. catalog co., 1930. 551 p. diags.

\$ 10

Compiled & ed. by the editorial staff of the Chem. engin. catalog.

- 552 Holmes, Arthur.**

Nomenclature of petrology, *etc.* ; 2. ed. Murby, 1929. 284 p.

7 .6

With references to select literature.

REFERENCE BOOKS FOR THE SMALL LIBRARY 105

- 570 **Thomson, Sir John Arthur.** £. s. d.
 Biology for everyman ; ed. by E.J. Holmyard. Dent, (1934).
 2 v. illus. Bibliog. : 1252—57. 15.0
 Provides Everyman with a clear, authoritative & reasonably detailed picture of life in its manifold forms, free from technicalities. Bk. 1 — Animal world; Bk. 2 — Animal life in general; Bk. 3 — Plant world; Bk. 4 — Man. *The science of life*, by H. G. Wells, Julian Huxley, & G. P. Wells, (Cas-sell), 1931. 21/-, gives an imaginative, dramatic and accurate present-ation of modern biology. A new ed. in serial form is announced.
- 581.968 **Marloth, Rudolf.**
 ... Dictionary of the common names of plants, etc. C. T. :
 Specialty pr., 1917. 4 l., 175 p. (*Flora of South Africa*.
 Supplement). 6.9
 With list of foreign plants cultivated in the open.
- 590 **Pycraft, William Plane.**
 Standard natural history—from amoeba to man. Warne,
 1931. 960 p. 12 col. pls., 900 illus. 15.0
 (To be concluded)

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

By again refusing the diploma'd members of the Public Library per-mission to act as correspondence tutors or examiners the Johannesburg City Council not only hinders the educational endeavours of the South African Library Association, but thereby adopts a short-sighted policy. By what reasoning can the Council demand certification of its junior members while denying them the necessary facilities for study ? Such action is the more re-grettable in view of the scarcity of qualified and experienced librarians in South Africa. Fortunately the only logical excuse for withholding permission will disappear with the approaching removal to new quarters.

H. R. RAIKES,
Chairman, Education Sub-Committee,
South African Library Association.

EMENDATA. *S.A.L.* v.2 (2) : 61. Intermediate Examination. Classification.
 Reference books. *Delete* Institut international de bibliographie. Classifi-cation décimale universelle. 1927—31. Bruxelles : Palais mondial. 3 v.
 100 frs.

SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

Argiewe. — Nou dat die Kaapse Argiewe in hulle nuwe gebou in Queen-Victoriastraat, Kaapstad, ingetrek het, neem algemene belangstelling in hierdie inrigting en sy werk met rasse skrede toe. Die allernuutste metodes vir die klassifisering, versorging, en opberging van dokumente is aangebring. Eerlang hoop die Argivaris om 'n *photostat* aan te skaf — 'n fotografiese apparaat om kopieë van dokumente te maak, en sodoende die oorspronklike van die gevare van te veel gebruik te vrywaar. 'n Verder kosbare besitting sal wees 'n kabinet wat deur middel van ultra-violetstrale verbleekte of vervalste skrif op dokumente duidelik sal bloot lê.

Die publiek, en veral studente en onderwysers, begin meer en meer die waarde van toegang tot oorspronklike dokumente — briewe, koerante, amptelike verslae, ens. — by die studie van die geskiedenis, in te sien, en die lesings oor sy werk, wat Mnr. Graham Botha, die Argivaris, vir skoolkinders hou, word met veel belangstelling gevolg. Ons hoop in 'n later aflewering ook 'n artikel van hom te publiseer.

Bulawayo. *Public Library.* — The new Public Library was opened by the Mayor on October 18. Plans for the improvement of library accommodation have been afoot since 1928. The new building incorporates the old premises, completely renovated. The whole construction cost about £ 11,000, of which £ 4,000 was donated by the Beit Railway Trust. Articles on the history of the Library and an account of the opening appeared in *The Bulawayo chronicle*, October 18, 19, and 20.

Griffiths. — Mr. W. G. Griffiths, Librarian of the Benoni Public Library, and Chairman of the local branch of the British Empire Service League, was one of the three South African delegates to the B. E. S. L. Congress in Melbourne, Australia. His co-delegates were Sir William Campbell and Colonel Leslie Brown.

Non-European Libraries. — The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Carnegie visitor for 1933, in his report on education, native welfare, and race relations in East and South Africa, says that he did not find a single native school library that was at all adequate... It is axiomatic that the right use of leisure would do much to reduce the native's crime record, and, in the absence of adequate recreational facilities for natives the encouragement of the reading habit is all the more urgent... Mr. Phelps Stokes has some practical suggestions on this point. "I believe" he says, "that every university and university college in South Africa, including the Native College at Fort Hare, should be presented with small, carefully selected collections of books of a constructive character on the problem of race relations in the United States and in Africa. I found everywhere a desire for this and inadequate provision to meet the need." (*The Star*, September 17, 1934).

BIBLIOGRAFIESE AANTEKENINGE

Book Selection. — The Editor would be glad to receive opinions on the printing in *S. A. L.* of lists and reviews of recent publications recommended for purchase. Are you at a loss to know what books to order? Are your readers satisfied with your choice of books? Would such a list from time to time help you? Please write to the Editor about it.

We have received from the publishers a specimen copy of the recently published *Best books of 1932*. (Gravesend: *The Librarian*), [1934.] 20/- (12/6 to regular subscribers to *The Librarian and book world*). *A useful guide to book selection. Classified (Dewey decimal) with author index. Gives physical description (binding, etc.) and bibliographical particulars (pagination, illustrations, size, etc.) of every book listed.*

Prentversameling. — Weet julle dat die *Cape Times* elke week 'n Photogravure-Aanhangsel gratis by sy Saterdag-uitgawe insluit? Dit bevat mooi landskappe en ander interessante tonele uit die binne- en die buiteland. As U 'n onderwerpsregister van die prente daarop nhou sal dit baie nuttig wees om die aanvraag vir prente oor bepaalde onderwerpe te bevredig. 'n Beter plan is om twee eksemplare te neem, die prente uit te sny, en volgens onderwerp te groepeer, en in omslae te bêre. (Lees weer wat Mnr. Christie sê oor die opbou van 'n versameling uitknipsels in sy artikel *The Periodical and the reader*).

In Benoni se Kinderbiblioteek vertoon die bibliotekaris af en toe 'n reeks van die prente met die *epidiascope* ('n soort lantern wat enige prent of ander onderwerp op dieselfde manier as 'n film of lanternplaatjie vertoon), en hou 'n kort lesing daarby.

Intekengeld vir die Saterdagse uitgawe van die *Cape Times* is 11/- per jaar, posvry, bestelbaar by die Hoofkantoor, Posbus 11, Kaapstad, of deur U plaaslike boekhandelaar.

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LIJST

- No. 38. Tijdschriften op het gebied der techniek.
- No. 39. Geologie, Mineralogie en Palaeontologie.
- No. 42. Geschiedenis der Geneeskunde en oude medische boeken.
- No. 43. Nederlandsche taal en letteren.
- No. 44. Landbouw en Veeartsenijkunde.
- No. 46. Fransche geschiedenis.

CATALOGUS

- No. 40. Tijdschriftenreeksen, 2269 nos.
- No. 45. Rechtswetenschap, 1708 nos.
- No. 46. Folklore, 1472 nos.
- No. 47. Klassieke Philologie.
- No. 48. Wiskunde en Natuurkunde, 1858 nos.
- No. 49. Geschiedenis, 1148 nos.
- No. 50. Geneeskunde, 3033 nos.

KENNISGEWING AAN BYDRAERS.

Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteke is die offisiële orgaan van die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging. Intekengeld : 10/6 per jaar, betaalbaar aan die Sekretaris, Posbus 397, Pretoria. Die Blad word kosteloos gestuur aan Lede wat hulle jaarlikse intekengeld (10/6) op 1 Julie betaal het. Los afleweringe is by die Assistent-Redakteur verkrygbaar teen 3/- posvry. Lede word genooi om artikels, briefwisseling en besprekings in Engels of Afrikaans oor enige onderwerp binne die bestek van S.A.B. in te stuur.

Bydraes oor vraagstukke met betrekking tot die biblioteekwese en bibliografie, en veral tot Afrikaans, is besonder gewens. Nuusberigte en aantekeninge uit die biblioteekwêreld oor bedrywighede van allerlei aard — nuwe of hernuwde geboue, benoemings en aftredings, ens. — sal verwelkom word. Koerant-uitknipsels behoort nota van herkoms en datum te bevat.

Die Vereniging aanvaar geen verantwoordelikheid vir menings wat deur bydraers betuig word nie.

Kopie moet die Redakteur minstens 'n maand voor die datum van verskyning bereik, nl. 1 Junie vir die Julie-uitgawe; 1 September vir Oktober; 1 Desember vir Januarie, en 1 Maart vir April.

Boeke en publikasies deur biblioteke uitgegee, b.v. Bulletins, Katalogusse, en Verslae, wat vir aankondiging en resensie ingestuur word, sal uiteindelik tot die Vereniging se Biblioteek, Posbus 397, Pretoria, bygevoeg word.

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